Etiology and outcome of acute kidney injury in Bangladeshi children: A retrospective multicenter study

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The aim of this retrospective study was to determine the demographics, clinical characteristics, outcome and risk factors for mortality of AKI in children. This study was carried out in four pediatric nephrology referral centers of the country. During 1 year study period among 67 children with AKI, 45 (67.1%) were male, 22 (32.8%) were female and mean age±SD were 4.57±4.13. Acute gastroenteritis (29.9%) was the leading cause of AKI followed by HUS (17.9%) and septicemia. Renal replacement therapy was performed in 61.2% children and others were treated conservatively. Mortality rate was 11.9% among the study patients and septicemia (P=0.012) was the important risk factor of mortality.

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